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ABSTRACT

This document contains testimony from the Congressional hearing called to consider H.R. 3226, a bill introduced in the House of Representatives to amend the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to permit certain participants in the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to be allowed travel expenses, and for other purposes. The text of the bill is presented in the document. Brief opening statements are given by Representatives William J. Hughes and Peter W. Rodino, Jr. Also included is the testimony of Lois Haight Herrington, the chairman of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, as it was presented by William Oltmann, the Conference's deputy executive director. In his testimony, Oltmann explains how a provision in the original statute prohibits appropriated funds from being used to reimburse expenses for Conference members or participants and expresses concern that this provision would prohibit the participation of some parents, directors of private non-profit prevention and treatment programs, law enforcement officials, school personnel, volunteers, and youth from attending the Conference. He asks permission for a very limited use of appropriated funds to reimburse expenses, based on the individual's ability to pay; and for a gift authority to permit the White House Conference to receive gifts from the private sector that could be used to pay for some expenses. Questions asked by the Subcommittee and answers provided by Oltmann are included, as is a brief statement by the American Public Health Association. Relevant materials are appended. (NB)

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# THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

## HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 3226**

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

**Serial No. 21**

CG 021020

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# CONTENTS


Page

Herrington, Lois Haight, Chairman, White House Conference for a Drug Free America, presented by William Oltmann, Deputy Executive Director, on behalf of the Chairman and accompanied by Kenneth Killiany, Congressional Affairs Specialist ..... 5

Statement of Ms. Herrington ..... 6

# THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 1:10 p.m., in room 2226, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. William J. Hughes, (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives William J. Hughes, Bill McCollum, Romano L. Mazzoli, and Lamar S. Smith.

Staff present: Hayden W. Gregory, counsel; Paul J. McNulty, associate counsel; Eric E. Sterling, assistant counsel; and Phyllis Henderson, clerk.

I

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3226

To amend the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to permit certain participants in the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to be allowed travel expenses, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 7, 1987

Mr. RODINO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judicary

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# A BILL

To amend the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to permit certain participants in the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to be allowed travel expenses, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1986 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-570, 100 Stat. 3207-58) is amended by—

(1) amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d)(1) While away from home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Conference, a participant in the Conference may, in the sole discretion of the

executive director and subject to the limitation contained in paragraph (2) of this subsection, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, in the same amount, and to the same extent, as persons serving intermittently in the Government service are allowed travel expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

"(2) Travel expenses may be allowed a Conference participant under paragraph (1) of this subsection only if the executive director finds that, but for the allowance of such travel expenses, it would be economically burdensome or otherwise impracticable for the Conference participant to take part in the Conference.

"(3) Total travel expenses allowed under this subsection shall not exceed $400,000."; and

(2) adding a new subsection (e), as follows:

"(e)(1) The Conference may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations for the sole purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this subtitle.

"(2) Gifts or donations accepted under paragraph (1) of this subsection are limited to—

"(A) food, food services, transportation, or lodging and related services; or

"(B) funds for the sole purpose of providing food, food services, transportation, or lodging and related services.".

○

The CHAIRMAN. The Subcommittee on Crime will come to order.
[The statement of Hon. William J. Hughes follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM J. HUGHES

Today the Subcommittee on Crime is examining the program of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. This conference was set up by the Congress last year to provide a forum for innovative approaches to attacking our Nation's drug abuse problem. Last summer we watched in horror as a new mutation of the drug abuse problem, crack cocaine, spread through our cities like a fire. The phenomenon of crack cocaine, which rapidly addicted tens of thousands of our people, reemphasized the need for a comprehensive approach to preventing and treating drug abuse, and the need to improve our enforcement efforts.

The White House Conference is intended by Congress to bring together people who have been working on the various aspects of the drug problem to share their experiences—to spread the lessons of their successes, and warnings about their failures. It is our hope that the conference reach out, not only to the traditionally recognized national experts, but to the entire Nation to find those who can share with us new insight into how to address this problem.

Seventeen years ago Congress wrote the Controlled Substances Act. No one then foresaw the twists and turns that the drug problem has taken; how much larger it has become. It is time for us to get ahead of the learning curve on this issue, and we look to the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to help teach us.

One of the major concerns of the Congress when it created the White House Conference was to focus on the circumstances that lead to the onset of illicit drug use by children. Today, as we examine your report of your plans, we want to know how you will be exploring the process of initiation into illicit drug use to improve our drug abuse prevention efforts.

We look forward to your testimony.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the record at this point the statement of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Without objection, so ordered.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE PETER W. RODINO, JR.

Chairman Hughes, thank you very much for scheduling prompt action on my bill H.R. 3226. This bill will permit the White House Conference for a Drug Free America to pay for travel and lodging expenses of participants who could not otherwise afford to participate.

I am very excited about the plans for the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. The American people have sent a very clear message to Congress that they want to have more effective approaches to the drug abuse problem developed. Your subcommittee, which has been working on this problem for the past seven years, knows that the solutions will not be easy. We need to identify the techniques and programs that are working to reduce drug abuse and that are most effective in combating drug trafficking so that the effective programs can be replicated throughout the country.

The White House Conference format is designed to canvas not only the nationally recognized experts but the people who have been at work on the problem at the neighborhood, local and State level, day after day, who have learned what is effective. The people in the trenches have some very valuable things to tell the Conference. However, because of the limited budgets many drug abuse treatment and prevention programs operate within, these potential participants may not be able, at their own expense, to go to a regional conference, or to a conference here in Washington. This bill will give the Conference the ability to pay the transportation and expenses of such participants so we can benefit from their knowledge.

With this conference we are looking for new insight into the complex problems that result from drug abuse. We need to go beyond repeating the rhetoric of the past, or repackaging unsuccessful approaches in new jargon.

The first of the regional meetings will start in a few weeks. The prompt action you are taking is very important, and I commend the subcommittee for taking this matter up this week.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our witness today is Mr. William H. Oltmann, Deputy Executive Director of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. I understand that Mr. Oltmann is on detail

from ACTION, where he was Executive Officer for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations. From 1983 to 1986, he was Chief of Staff to Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington, United States Department of Justice in the Office of Justice Programs.

He joined the Justice Department, LEAA, in 1978. He has a B.A. from the University of California, and an M.S. from American University. Mr. Oltmann, we are delighted to have you with us today. We have your statement which, without objection, will be made a part of the record and you may proceed as you see fit.

**STATEMENT OF LOIS HAIGHT HERRINGTON, CHAIRMAN, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA, PRESENTED BY MR. WILLIAM OLTMANN, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ON BEHALF OF THE CHAIRMAN AND ACCOMPANIED BY MR. KENNETH KILLIANY, CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SPECIALIST**

Mr. OLTMANN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I also want to thank the Ranking Minority member for the opportunity to appear here today, and I especially want to thank you for the expeditious review of the proposed legislation. Mrs. Herrington did ask me to pass on her regrets to the Subcommittee for her inability to attend today. She is in south Florida with the Coast Guard looking at interdiction issues in the Caribbean area. She thought that was a very important trip that had been arranged for quite a while. So, again, she passes on her apologies.

She asked me to express her gratitude as well to Chairman Rodino for his introduction of this piece of legislation and she further asked me to expressly thank the staff of the Judiciary Committee, as well as, particularly, the staff of the Subcommittee on Crime, for their help and support as we have carried on the activities of the White House Conference. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a very brief overview comment about the formal statement that you have in front of you and then answer any questions there may be.

We have taken our mandate from the statute and from the President's Executive Order very seriously and we regard as the primary mandate the need to assure broad participation in the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, to seek widely the input of people from the grassroots, people from all across the country fighting illicit drugs in all the various areas where that battle must be waged.

As we began to meet and talk to people around the country about what needs to be done and who needs to participate in this sort of an initiative and to find out what is working and what is not, we began to learn that very important, significant people would not be able to participate because they simply could not afford to. A provision in the original statute prohibits appropriated funds from being used to reimburse expenses for members of the Conference or for participants in the Conference.

We think that, unfortunately, that will cause us to lose the participation of, perhaps, some parents, directors of private, non-profit prevention and treatment programs, perhaps some law enforcement officials, people from schools, volunteers working on these

problems, as well as youth. Many youth around the country are doing quite a bit. We are afraid that without being able to reimburse their expenses, they simply cannot participate. It is not an issue of will not, but cannot.

We have asked for two things that will help us deal with this problem. First, to permit a very limited use of appropriated funds to reimburse expenses. We would draw guidelines to very tightly control the use of these funds. The primary control would be the ability to afford to come. We do not want to have people not able to participate because they cannot afford to pay the bills for that participation.

The second thing we would appreciate would be a gift authority, to permit the White House Conference to receive gifts from the private sector that could be used to provide some of these expenses for transportation, lodging, meals, that sort of thing. We think that is a very important way to involve the private sector in the work of this White House Conference.

Preparations for the Conference itself are given in much greater detail in the formal statement that you have in front of you. I would just like to say that we have presently scheduled six regional meetings around the country to take place during the months of November and December, and then a final meeting here in Washington at the end of February and early March. Our primary concern is that this be a conference for all Americans, that people from all walks of life from all across the country, have the opportunity to contribute to our national resolve to end the dilemma of illicit drugs.

With that, I would just like to say, on behalf of Chairman Herrington again, thank you for your consideration of this amendment and thank you for your continued support to the White House Conference. She, as do we all, look forward to continuing to work with you. I would just like to respond to any questions you may have at this point.

[The statement of Lois Haight Herrington follows:]

STATEMENT OF LOIS HAIGHT HERRINGTON

I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Rodino, for offering this bill and to Chairman Hughes, Representative McCollum, and the other members of the Crime Subcommittee for their expeditious consideration of this important matter. I welcome this opportunity to discuss the proposed amendment to the law establishing the Conference and to bring the Subcommittee members up to date on preparations for the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. I would especially like to thank the members and staff of the Judiciary Committee and of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control for their continued support and invaluable assistance as we prepare for this important national conference.

I regret that I cannot personally appear before the Subcommittee, but I have been committed for several weeks to a trip to South Florida with other Federal officials to review Federal law enforcement and interdiction programs and meet with state and local enforcement personnel in that area, and I was unable to reschedule that trip.

The Congress and the President, in establishing the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, gave the Conference a very broad mandate to "share information and experiences in order to vigorously and directly attack drug abuse at all levels." We at the Conference take that mandate very seriously, as I know the members of this Subcommittee do. A central part of that mandate is the inclusion in the Conference of people from as many segments of society as possible.

When I first assumed my duties as Chairman of the Conference, my staff and I began to seek the advice of many individuals with experience in all fields of drug abuse prevention and control, including members of the Executive Branch, members of Congress, state and local officials, including law enforcement and education professionals, directors of drug prevention and treatment programs, and privatge individuals, including youth. The response thus far has been tremendous and the advice invaluable. As we learn about the scope of the problem and the efforts of people around the country in combatting the abuse of illicit drugs, it has become very obvious that there are certain individuals whose participation is essential to the success of the Conference but who cannot attend if they have to depend on their own resources to cover expenses.

A provision of the Act establishing the Conference may unnecessarily hinder the Conference in executing its responsibilities successfully. Subsection 1936(d) of the Act requires participants in the Conference to pay their own travel expenses to meetings of the Conference and specifically prohibits reimbursement of travel expenses from appropriated funds. This restriction could have the unfortunate effect of limiting participation in the Conference to persons or organizations with substantial resources, a restriction that is in apparent conflict with one of the purposes of the Conference, which is to encourage broad public participation in promoting a drug free America. Lack of authority to reimburse travel expenses of Conference participants may deny the Conference the active participation of persons—parents, students, and volunteers, for example—who could reasonably be expected to make major contributions to the success of the Conference.

While we certainly share the concern of Congress over the possible cost to Conference if expenses were provided indiscriminately, we feel that some limited adjustment needs to be made to the law. The Office of Management and Budget, therefore, submitted the draft of the amendment you are considering today.

It is important to note that we framed our request as narrowly as we could. The amount of monely reimbursed to any participant may not exceed the amount that Federal employees receive from their agencies for similar expenses. Furthermore, a participant can receive reimbursement "only if the Executive Director finds that, but for the allowance of such travel expenses, it would be economically burdensome." Federal employees would not be reimbursed by the Conference, except for employees of the Conference. In addition, the revision limits the total amount spent for such reimbursements to $400,000.

We understand that the Subcommittee is considering recommending that the Conference develop clear guidelines explicitly stating the criteria by which individuals will qualify for reimbursement. We welcome this suggestion which is in keeping with procedures we were already planning to institute, and will keep in close contact with the Committee as we prepare these guidelines.

It is important to stress that we are still searching out people who would contribute to the work of the Conference, or would benefit by attending, and that our prime concern is ensuring that we have the most appropriate people possible involved in the Conference. As a result of this search, we can foresee the need to assist at least some people from the following groups: staff and others associated with community-based treatment and prevention programs, law enforcement officials, parents and children, youth groups, and practitioners associated with universities, hospitals, and other non-profit institutions. Many of these groups and organizations do not have adequate financial resources to cover expenses for attending out-of-town or out-of state events. Some organizations are simply prohibited either by law or by their own rules from paying for such travel.

It should also be clear that the Conference does not intend to give every participant a free ride. We will have no compunction about refusing requests from individuals who are able to participate a free ride. We will have no compunction about refusing requests from individuals who are able to participate without Federal assistance, and we will initially encourage everyone to seek funding from some other source.

Given this firm policy, and the guidelines that are being prepared, the proposed amendment will enable us to conduct a conference for all Americans—not just those who are rich enough to participate on their own.

The proposed amendment also includes a gift authority for the Conference. We feel that this would allow us to reduce the amount of money expended from public funds at the same time that it allows us to expand the possible activities of the Conference by permitting a greater opportunity for participation by the private sector. Once again, the request is narrowly written to include only those gifts which we feel would significantly contribute to the success of the Conference. Under the terms of

the amendment, therefore, the Conference would only be allowed to receive gifts of food, food services, transportation, or lodging and related services.

I would also like to tell the Subcommittee a little about our preparations for the Conference. The last few months of my service as Chairman have been a whirlwind of activity. As previously noted, we have opened our door to the ideas and suggestions of the broadest range of people involved in every aspect of the crusade against the abuse of illicit drugs, from the local level to the Federal level and on into international concerns. During this time, we have also received invaluable advice from members of Congress and their staffs. To date, I have met with almost 50 members of the House and Senate and with a large number of staff members. These meetings have proven a valuable source of information and ideas and I have received many useful suggestions for additional contacts that would be of help to us in our work. Indeed, several of the people who are working on our committees first came to our attention because they were mentioned in a congressional meeting.

I served, along with Representatives Charles Rangel and Benjamin Gilman, as a member of the United States Delegation to the recent United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna, Austria. That proved to be a good opportunity to become aware of concerns of the international community, and to become more familiar with the role the United States is playing.

A primary focus of our efforts thus far has been on drug prevention and treatment, and I am already very impressed with what I see going on around the country in these areas. I have visited programs in Tampa and St. Petersburg, New York, the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Salt Lake City.

We have established close relationships with such organizations as the Just Say No Foundation, the National Federation of State High School Associations, the Coalition of Hispanic Social Service and Mental Health Organizations, and other similar groups concerned with drug abuse prevention.

To help ensure that the concerns and interests of local law enforcement are properly considered, I have met with law enforcement officials from around the country, and with representatives of various law enforcement organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

I have also met with officials from the major federal agencies involved in drug abuse prevention and control. I am also participating in the National Drug Policy Board. The response to the Conference among these agencies and the cooperation they have shown us is truly gratifying, and I look forward to continuing close relationships with all of them.

We have submitted a proposed list of conferees to the White House Office of Presidential Personnel for their review. In compiling the list, we sought to include people from every segment of society, from every political perspective, and from every degree of involvement in the drug issue, both professional and volunteer. We anticipate that formal requests to those individuals will be extended in the near future.

The Conference has also assembled an energetic and dedicated staff in a very short amount of time. In addition to a small cadre of people employed by the Conference, staff have been detailed from ACTION, the Departments of Justice, Transportation, Education, and Defense, the National Institute of Drug Abuse, and the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office.

The Conference has identified ten major areas on which we will concentrate, including Drug Abuse Prevention, Drug-Free Workplace, Drug-Free Schools, Drug Abuse Treatment, Drug-Free Sports, Drug Law Enforcement, Drug-Free Transportation, Drug-Free Public Housing, International Drug Control, and Drug-Free Media and Entertainment. Committees of experts in these areas are being assembled and have already begun the task of developing an agenda for the Conference and further identifying prospective participants.

We are currently planning six regional conferences for the fall and a national Conference next February and March. The regional conferences will involve people with grass-roots program experience and focus on practical and effective strategies to combat the destructive effects of drugs. Governors of every state have also been asked to provide names of appropriate individuals to participate, and the response thus far has been gratifying. We expect the final conference to be a very significant event involving people from all over the country.

The schedule for the regional and national conferences was announced last week. The cities and dates for the regionals, and the states included in each region are as follows:

Omaha, Nebraska, November 1–4, (Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming).

Los Angeles, California, November 8–11, (California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Alaska, and Hawaii).

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15–18, (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, West Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.).

Jacksonville, Florida, November 30–December 3, (Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico).

Albuqerque, New Mexico, December 6–9, (New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas).

New York, New York, December 13–16, (New York, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, and Pennsylvania).

The national conference will be held at the Washington, D.C., Convention Center from February 28 through March 3.

In undertaking these activities, we constantly bear in mind the purposes of the Conference as established by Congress and the Executive Order of the President. These purposes are to:

Share information and experience in order to vigorously and directly attack drug abuse at all levels—local, State, Federal, and international;

Bring public attention to those approaches to drug abuse education and prevention which have been successful in curbing drug abuse and those methods of treatment which have enabled drug abusers to become drug-free;

Highlight the dimensions of the drug abuse crisis, to examine the progress made in dealing with such crisis, and to assist in formulating a national strategy to thwart the sale and solicitation of illicit drugs, and to prevent and treat drug abuse;

Focus public attention on the role of parents and family members in preventing drug abuse and on the importance of fostering a widespread attitude of intolerance of illegal drugs and their use throughout all segments of our society.

I firmly believe that we are making great strides in fulfilling our mandate. As the Conference proceeds, we will of course continue to keep Congress apprised of our activities, and we look forward to continuing to work closely with you and your staffs. Again, I would like to express my appreciation to Chairman Rodino, Chairman Hughes, Representative McCollum, and the other members of the Crime Subcommittee for your support.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Are there going to be different classes of participants in the Conference?

Mr. OLTMANN. We will have conferees, formal conferees, appointed by the President. That process is underway with the Office of Presidential Personnel at the White House. The rest of the participants in the Conference will be attendees, invitees. We hope to have between 500 and 1,000 people at each of our regional meetings and then between 3,000 and 5,000 people when we come here to Washington.

Among this group will be people asked to make presentations, serve on panels, serve as moderators, as facilitators of meetings when we break into specific subject area workshops. So, there will be, to respond directly, Presidentially-appointed conferees and then people invited, by the Chairman, to participate in the Conference activity.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been established yet how they will be selected by the President?

Mr. OLTMANN. We have proposed nominees to the White House Office of Presidential Personnel, as have many other people. We have seen many letters—in fact, I know a number have come from members of Congress, a number of the people, in fact, that we sent forward to Presidential Personnel, were based on recommendations from members of Congress. It is a process that Presidential Personnel carries forward frequently in the appointment of commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are inviting a wide spectrum of individuals and groups to make suggestions and recommendations?

Mr. OLTMANN. That is absolutely right. And, I might note, that the names that we have provided to the White House represents a broad group of people from all levels of Government, private sector, volunteer groups, with particular emphasis on drug abuse prevention and drug abuse treatment programs. Then, Mrs. Herrington meets, with some frequency, with the Office of Presidential Personnel to remind them of our concern that this be truly a representative group of Presidentially-appointed conferees.

The CHAIRMAN. How many participants do you envision being at the White House Conference here in Washington?

Mr. OLTMANN. We would anticipate an audience of between 3,000 and 5,000. We can handle 5,000. We want to have at least 3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How about at the regional conferences?

Mr. OLTMANN. We are looking at that right now. In fact, we have got people across the country, in the various sites of these regional meetings, looking to try to contract with appropriate sites, but our target is in the area of 500 to 1,000 people.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they be selected in the same fashion?

Mr. OLTMANN. The invitees to the Conference?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. OLTMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the role of the White House Personnel Office in selecting participants? Any at all?

Mr. OLTMANN. Obviously, they are appointees of the President and his Office of Presidential Personnel makes determinations about who should be appointed, but they have been very cooperative with us in terms of receiving nominations and talking to us about it. The formal process that they go through in determining appropriate selections to a commission like this, I am not specifically familiar with.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any written criteria been developed for determining eligibility?

Mr. OLTMANN. For those appointments?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. OLTMANN. Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any idea when those participants will be selected?

Mr. OLTMANN. We hope, and this is informally, back from that office, that it should be during the month of October.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the format for the actual Conference itself been established?

Mr. OLTMANN. In a very tentative way.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. So you are in the process now of trying to determine what the format of the Conference is going to be, who is going to speak?

Mr. OLTMANN. That is exactly right. We envision, at the regional meetings, three-day meetings that will involve plenary sessions of the entire group, specific subject area workshops for an entire day on the various components of the White House Conference, and then the final day would be a report back from these workshop activities to the Presidentially-appointed members of the Conference that are in attendance at the regional meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you determined how the chairs of the various workshops will be established?

Mr. OLTMANN. We are appointing what are called committees to guide the White House Conference in the various substantive areas that we have determined. These would include areas of drug abuse prevention, drug abuse treatment, drug law enforcement, drug-free work place, drug-free transportation, and so on. Ten specific areas. These committees, and the staff that support each of these committees, will make those judgments about who should specifically direct the activities in these areas during each of the regional conferences, as well as when we come to Washington for the final meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. So you envision, basically, the workshops as just being working groups, working on particular issues?

Mr. OLTMANN. That is right. We want to identify very specific issues in these substantive areas that need attention, issues of national concern, issues of regional concern, issues that we have identified as needing careful review and consideration, out across the country, to literally put them on the table and handle them in any number of ways, as I mentioned, either with panels, with testimony from specifically-identified witnesses, from a series of speakers. These are the logistics that we are working out, but we want to get very specific information on these issues that are identified.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your proposed budget for the Conference?

Mr. OLTMANN. We were appropriated $5 million for fiscal year 1987. That does not, at this point, carry into fiscal year 1988 and at this point, we do not have an appropriation for 1988. We had been working with that budget and, at this point in the development of the Conference, with actual expenditures as well as commitments that have yet to be expended, we have spent approximately $1.3 million.

The CHAIRMAN. What you get in contributions will certainly affect what you need by way of budget.

Mr. OLTMANN. We certainly hope so. We would certainly like to reduce the overall expenditure of Federal funds. Certainly if we can encourage significant private sector support, we would like to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. I would presume that it would be kind of early, at this time, to forecast exactly what you would receive in grants, if this was already permitted.

Mr. OLTMANN. We cannot make a guess. But we have, with some of the companies that we have begun to communicate with, primarily because of their interest in drug issues, anti-drug issues, have expressed willingness in supporting the Conference. Now, obviously, we have never talked to any of them about, specifically, financial support, but we have got significant support from some of the corporations we have talked to.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a donor indicates they want to contribute some money to the Conference, but they want it to be used to send certain groups to the Conference. What would be your reaction to that?

Mr. OLTMANN. Our reaction would be that we very likely would be willing to invite those groups, and if that company or groups or individuals in that company are willing to pay the bills, then there is no problem at all with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any guidelines you have established yet, insofar as who you would reimburse and who you would not reimburse?

Mr. OLTMANN. Not at this point, Mr. Chairman. We thought that guidelines would be premature until we knew that we had the ability to use the funds in this way, though we clearly recognize that we will have to have guidelines, very strict guidelines, in place to control the discretion of the Executive Director. In fact, she asked me to mention that she would be happy to work with you and members of the Subcommittee and the staff to develop those guidelines to make sure they were appropriate for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you feel about writing guidelines into the statute? I will tell you why you should want to before you answer. A long time ago, in my own campaigns, I discovered something about paying some staff and not paying other staff. It really creates problems. You are going to have some major problems without guidelines. I mean, specific guidelines, because everyone wants to get reimbursed and in the past, the practice has generally been not to reimburse for expenses, for that and other reasons.

For instance, the White House Conference on Small Business did not reimburse, which may be a little different because most business people can afford the freight of travelling to Washington. But, what has happened in years past is that groups that cannot afford it, youngsters and other groups, elderly people, are able to get other groups, within the community, to assist them. They have fundraising events within the community. Why wouldn't that work in this instance?

Mr. OLTMANN. We think it would work and we hope it will work. Again, we think we would need the gift authority to be able to find resources and make them available to people with financial need. We have explored, and are exploring, the possibility of trying to establish some sort of a sponsor program that would permit local businesses, local institutions to provide support for people to participate.

If we had a year between now and the time when we were first to meet, I would be much more comfortable that we could accomplish that and would not need to use any appropriated funds. Our concern is that we intend to hold our first meeting less than two months from now and that there simply is not time to create that sort of support for this conference at the local level, though it would be a very important thing to try to do.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you make a valid point. Does it concern you at all that you may have just that problem with some conferees receiving reimbursement and others not receiving reimbursement and then the hard feelings that that often creates?

Mr. OLTMANN. Well, it does but, frankly, Mrs. Herrington and I have talked long and hard about that problem before we even tried to propose an amendment, and her feeling is that she is willing to make that hard call. We would want and hope the statute would be given the direction that it be based on financial need, that it control expense reimbursement based on whether a participant would otherwise not be able to attend.

I think that with guidelines developed internally, we can control that and make sufficiently clear why one participant would be ap-

propriate for reimbursement, and why another would not. To the extent we have to take heat about that, that will be fine. Obviously, we regard it a tremendous honor for people to be able to participate in a White House Conference, to provide their experience and guidance to the White House, as we seek to further our efforts against drugs. And that should encourage people, hopefully, to be willing to attend.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am curious about your concerns over the period that may intervene between the time when the new fiscal year begins and when you can get a grip on the amount of contributions. Are you going to be able to function in October, for example, in terms of setting up these conferences? You have not mentioned what the cost problems might be if you do not have appropriated monies.

Mr. OLTMANN. Well, as we understand it, and this is a problem recently identified by us, that as of September 30th, the Conference would no longer be able to operate absent some action to permit us to continue in operation.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. You are working on that with the Senate or with the folks who will ultimately package an omnibus appropriations bill of some sort that I feel confident is going to come out, as we usually do at this point in time?

Mr. OLTMANN. Well, we are exploring a number of avenues to try to resolve that issue. As you may know, the Administration did not request funds for the White House Conference for fiscal year 1988.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I am aware of that.

Mr. OLTMANN. Rather, the Administration requested the authority to carry its current appropriation into the new fiscal year and that action was, apparently, never acted on favorably.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. So, that has to be done or you are out of business as of the first of October, right?

Mr. OLTMANN. That is what they tell us.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. We cannot do that. We can recommend it or we can knock on the door for you.

Mr. OLTMANN. And this is one of the points on which the members of the staff of the Subcommittee have been wonderfully helpful in working with myself and our staff on figuring out how to handle it. It apparently is a complicated issue that is going to require the cooperation of a number of entities in the Congress. I am confident at this point that we will be able to work it out, but how exactly it will work out, I just would not want to say at this point.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I understand. I just wanted to publicly have a little discussion about that because if it did not come to pass, somebody would look back on this record and say, "where were McCollum, Hughes, Smith, and those guys?" We are aware of that problem. Let me ask about the subject matter. Chairman Hughes did get into that a little bit with you. I am concerned, even though you have laid out for us today, and Mrs. Herrington did in a press release not long ago, the general ten areas that you want to get into.

Mr. OLTMANN. Right.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I am concerned that the scope of these discussions and these panels, that you are going to have around the coun-

try and here, might be so broad that in the last analysis, there will not be much out of these conferences. There may be a good feeling on the part of participants that we got together, and maybe the press release that comes out of it and the public attention, all of which I am not diminishing.

I think that is an extremely important part of why you have these conferences, that is to get awareness. In fact, that is in the charter. But, I am concerned that there will not be a focus and a guideline to get there because these ten areas are pretty broad. What kind of thinking is going on, if any, to narrow that down even more, perhaps at the end of one of the conferences around the country, one of the regional ones?

Have you thought about how you can come up with an even greater focus after the first one in Omaha?

Mr. OLTMANN. Well, where it is at this point is in conversations among the staff and, increasingly, among people that we are bringing in from the outside to work with us, to advise us on how to proceed. The way we envision our regional meetings concluding is with specific advice from the various committee areas, from people, hopefully, expert in that specific subject area, advising us on issues that we have identified and that they have identified as of critical concern, tightening them down to the priorities, to the critical items for national attention. Then we will take those products from the six regional meetings to provide the backbone for the final conference here in Washington.

Now, whether that final conference in Washington results in ratification of actions previously determined appropriate, or serves as the final time to put it on the table and hash it out to try to develop specific strategies for the country to move forward with, that is too early to tell yet.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Well, let me make a suggestion to you. Having looked over again the press release that Mrs. Herrington sent out herself just recently with regard to all of these meetings that are going to come about, and the itemization, I am of the impression that the congressional guidelines and the President's Executive Order actually are narrower, in many respects, and kind of more directional than the ten sub-headings that you and she released in that press release. Let me point out what I mean to you.

On the second page of that press release, she lists four different, broad purposes of the Conference, and I just sort of underlined words in there that highlighted things to me that came to mind. You have a very broad attack on everything that is going on in the drug area that we are concerned about, but reiterated again and again is the emphasis on approaches. For example, the second one concerns approaches to drug abuse education and prevention which have been successful in curbing drug abuse.

It seems to me to be saying, and I thought it at the time, that we want to highlight those programs that I suppose all of us as members of Congress can think of in our own districts, where some voluntary, private group has gotten together and done something in the high schools or has done something novel. That seems to state that that is what the intent is there. Secondly, in the third one, it states, assist in formulating a national strategy to thwart the sale and solicitation of illicit drugs, prevent and treat drug abuse.

Again, several programs come to mind right away two or three in my own district, where somebody could come forward and discuss them. If they do not, I would be surprised. At the Jacksonville meeting, for example, someone could describe the many programs concerning where high school teenagers go for their graduation night or other types of programs such as like that are. And then you get to the last one; you say, "role of parents and family members in preventing drug abuse," and it comes back to the same kind of idea.

What I am getting at is there is a thrust throughout all of this, in the creation of this Conference, that I think my colleagues and I had intended and I certainly think that those who wrote the Executive Order intended, to focus on what the local folks can do. I point out what other people have done in terms of drug prevention and deterring the interest in using drugs. The Conference should not just focus on the idea of new ideas towards stopping interdiction of drugs and things like that which, probably, local folks will have some ideas about, but are not really going to be the types of things I would expect to be significant in this type of conference.

Am I rambling in an area that means anything to you? I am throwing this thought process out at you simply because I am a little frustrated, in reading this, as to really what you are going to get at, and you have not given me much more assurances today. So, I am letting you know what I am reading into what the charter says, which is a little bit more narrow than I read here and what you are doing.

Mr. OLTMANN. Congressman, I very much appreciate your concerns and if I have permitted a misleading perception, I apologize. The fundamental approach that we are carrying out is finding things that are working out across the country. The primary emphasis will be in the areas of prevention and treatment, public awareness, education, that is, what it takes to get people aware of first, the problems with drugs and second, what can be done about them.

That is our most important responsibility and, at the same time, our toughest task: identifying those kinds of programs appropriate to be involved in the regional meetings so that people can come in, talk about what they are doing, what has worked, what has not worked. We hope we can figure those things out and move that sort of knowledge forward to a national level.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Okay. Let me go back to one point just for clarification. What I assume is not going to be emphasized in these meetings, even though you might have a speaker on the subject, is drug eradication, drug interdiction, that type of thing, maybe money-laundering, things that are in the law enforcement area. We are very much concerned with those issues in Congress in getting at the drug problem, but they are things where the local person, other than having his own opinion, can have very little say-so over.

My impression is that you are not planning on emphasizing that in the discussions and that is not from where you are trying to get information. You may give that information out as a background by, as I say, a couple of speakers, but what you are trying to do is to get public attention and public suggestions on how the local folks and local law enforcement can go about trying to deter the

usage of the drugs, get at the abuse, get at the prevention, get at the treatment. Is that where you are headed in the bottom line of this?

Mr. OLTMANN. That is exactly right. That is exactly right. We want to find the things that are working that let America—that let its communities move toward becoming, actually, drug-free. Law enforcement, obviously, is one of the committees. It comes up as an important component of what we are all about, but it is one of ten committees. It is not going to be the priority issue at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I would be glad to yield, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. One of your responsibilities, in Section 1934, is to specifically review the effectiveness of law enforcement at the local, state, and Federal levels to prevent the sale and solicitation of illicit drugs. That is part of your charter. What my colleague from Florida is saying is that will not overshadow everything else.

I agree with that. I also share his sentiments that one of the beauties of the Conference and the regional meetings can be the local experiences that we can share with others—what has worked in particular parts of the country. I think that could be an important component of what comes out of the White House Conference.

Mr. OLTMANN. It is. I certainly do not want to leave the impression that law enforcement is not part of what we feel that we have been chartered, mandated, to look into, but it is not going to drive the cart. Clearly, some of the successes we have seen in prevention, public awareness, some of the things going on in schools across the country, have been exhilarating to those of us that have been looking at this problem of drugs. Those kinds of activities deserve attention. We need to know what they have done and how they have worked and make that information as broadly available as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I guess, to re-claim my time and then I will yield back, Mr. Chairman, I was just concerned that we gave you a very broad charter. You can read anything into it. I hoped that my interpretation of the general intent of most of us was in line with what you were going to do and maybe we could help articulate that a little bit more today. In the last analysis, you are going to do all of the things in our charter, or you would not be able to comply. You are going to have to come to some focus and direct the local folks, who are going to be at these meetings, into areas where they have some experience and they can contribute, it seems to me, besides just having a rap session.

And that is what I was getting at. I want to see the rap session, in part, because that is good to draw attention to the drug problem, but I do not really think you are going to get constructive new suggestions or ideas out of the rap session in the areas that are pretty far afield from what the common experience is at home. That is all I meant by it and I just wanted to have a discussion and we have had it, and I will yield back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I understand from our counsel that you have already covered all the questions that I would have asked and so, I appreciate your offer and yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. You know what they say about great minds. Okay, well thank you. You really have been very helpful to us today. We are delighted that you are with us. You might tell Lois that you did a superb job in responding to our concerns.

Mr. OLTMANN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that and I know, on her behalf, we appreciate your support.

The CHAIRMAN. I would much rather be in Key West where she is working today. Thank you very much.

Mr. OLTMANN. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The American Public Health Association has submitted a statement to be entered into the record so, without objection, it is so ordered.

[The statement of American Public Health Association follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

The American Public Health Association wishes to take this opportunity to express its support for the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. Recognizing that drug abuse has plagued the country for decades, we believe that this problem warrants intensified interventions on the part of the government, public health workers, educators and other sectors of our society. The dilemma of drug abuse has mounted to a national crisis requiring that the nation's priorities be restructured to place more energy in this direction. In so doing, APHA urges that adequate attention be directed toward a particular substance, tobacco, which has been safeguarded and widely promoted despite its fatal repercussions.

The former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse referred to tobacco as, "the most widespread form of drug dependence in our country." Of the 56 million smokers in America today, 7 percent are teens. Sixty percent (60 percent) of all smokers started smoking by the tenth grade or by the ages of 13 and 14. Studies show that a fifth of all teenaged boys use smokeless tobacco, making this group the largest user of smokeless tobacco. Since many adult smokers are quitting and thousands are dying from diseases inflicted by their habits, the tobacco industry depends on the youth to pick up the habit and become "hooked" on their drug thereby replacing the lost smokers. After all, it is legal and socially acceptable. Through advertising, smoking is portrayed as exciting, "cool", and adventuresome.

Scientists note that cigarettes and other tobacco products are as difficult to quit as heroin. Studies have proven that nicotine can cause a strong chemical dependence or addiction. It has been confirmed that nicotine can function in all of the capacities that characterize a drug with the potential for widespread abuse. Nicotine is similar to prototypic drugs of abuse such as morphine and cocaine which produce abuse and physiologic dependence. It is also psychoactive and an euphoriant producing dose related changes in mood and euphoria. More and more smokers are attempting to kick this fatal habit. However, because of the strong addiction, quitting is not an easy task. On the average it takes these attempts before a smoker successfully quits.

Addiction is not the only similarity betweeen tobacco and other addictive and dangerous drugs. Unlike overdoses of other harmful, addictive substances that come to mind when referring to drug abuse, tobacco overdoses may take years and years to surface in the form of tobacco related diseases. This country loses approximately 1,000 persons per day from smoking related diseases. Only 13 percent of lung cancer patients (cigarette smoking being responsible for 85 percent of these cases in males and 75 percent in females) and 51 percent of those diagnosed with oral cancer, also caused in great part from tobacco use, live five or more years after diagnosis.

Tobacco satisfies criteria that classsifies substances as harmful and abusive yet it transcends the restrictions and regulatory standards placed on other substances of abuse. The APHA urges that both the private and public sectors activate more initiatives to control dangerous tobacco products and to decrease the threat they impose upon our youth.

The American Public Health Association is a science-based, action-oriented professional society with an envied tradition and significant potential as a force in the

movement toward effective health programming at federal, state, and local levels. The national and affiliate membership of over 50,000 represents more than 45 disciplines and specialties in public health. The American Public Health Association is widely recognized as the broad-based, national, public interest, health organization in the forefront of U.S. leadership for progressive health causes.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we have a quorum here to report the legislation. So, the Subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., the Subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

# APPENDIX

**STAT**
*Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco*
*P.O. Box 50039 • Palo Alto, CA 94303*
*(408) 943-9747*

September 6, 1987

The Honorable William J. Hughes
Chairman
Subcommittee on Crime
207 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I am writing to express my concern that the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America adequately consider tobacco as a gateway drug, and the role of tobacco company advertising and promotion and failure to enforce laws prohibiting the role of tobacco to minors as a factor in youth tobacco use.

It has been demonstrated that children who smoke are ten to fifteen times more likely to use illicit mind-altering drugs than nonsmokers. For many youthful drug users, tobacco is the first drug of abuse. It gives them experience with using a chemical substance to achieve mood alteration. It gives them experience with the process of developing tolerance to addictive substances. The relatively mild smoke of filtered cigarettes prepares their lungs to hold the harsher smoke of marijuana or "crack". Perhaps most important, self-identification as "a smoker" fosters youngsters' gravitation toward drug using subcultures.

Cigarette advertising contributes to youth smoking, and therefore indirectly to illicit drug use. Dozens of studies have shown that young people are being targeted by tobacco company promotional campaigns, and that they are influenced by these campaigns. There is significant evidense of a causal relationship between the amount of money spent to promote smoking and the actual level of smoking.

Some cigarette advertising may directly contribute to a pro-drug attitude among children. For example, two predominant themes in cigarette advertisements targeted at young males are rebelliousness and glorification of risk-taking. Drug-taking entails both rebelling against authority and a degree of risk. To the extent that cigarette advertising creates role models with these attributes, it can encourage adolescent drug use.

*It is nothing short of a national tragedy that so much death and disease are wrought by a powerful habit so often taken up by unsuspecting children lured by seductive multimillion dollar cigarette advertising campaigns* U.S. Surgeon General, 1979

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Sally B. Tye
Membership Director

Another factor that increases tobacco use among young people is the almost total failure to enforce laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. In trials all over the country, children between the ages of 11 and 14 have been successful purchasing cigarettes at more than 70 percent of all retail outlets. The use of any drug increases with availability, and tobacco is no different.

The almost unlimited access children have to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco assures that a larger number will experiment with and become addicted to tobacco, as well as "graduate" to illicit drugs.

Thank you for your concern for these issues.

Sincerely,

Joe B. Tye

JBT:st

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

EXECUTIVE ORDER
#12595
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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Sections 1931-1937 of Public Law 99-570 ("the Act"), and to establish and set forth the functions of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment and Purposes. (a) There is established the White House Conference for a Drug Free America within the Executive Office of the President. The Conference will bring together knowledgeable individuals from the public and private sector who are concerned with issues relating to drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment, and the production, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs.

(b) The purposes of the Conference are to:

(1) share information and experiences in order to vigorously and directly attack drug abuse at all levels -- local, State, Federal, and international;

(2) bring public attention to those approaches to drug abuse education and prevention which have been successful in curbing drug abuse and those methods of treatment which have enabled drug abusers to become drug free;

(3) highlight the dimensions of the drug abuse crisis, to examine the progress made in dealing with such crisis, and to assist in formulating a national strategy to thwart sale and solicitation of illicit drugs and to prevent and treat drug abuse;

(4) examine the essential role of parents and family members in preventing the basic causes of drug abuse and in successful treatment efforts; and

(5) focus public attention on the importance of fostering a widespread attitude of intolerance for illegal drugs and their use throughout all segments of our society.

(c) The members of the Conference shall be appointed by the President, who shall:

(1) designate the heads of appropriate Executive and military departments and agencies to participate in the Conference;

(2) provide for the involvement in the Conference of other appropriate public officials, including Members of Congress, Governors, and Mayors; and

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(OVER)

(3) provide for the involvement in the Conference of private entities, including appropriate organizations, businesses, and individuals.

(d) An Executive Director of the Conference shall be appointed by the President and is delegated the authority to appoint other directors and personnel for the Conference and to make determinations, under Section 1936 of the Act, regarding the number of and compensation of such employees as may be required for the purposes of meeting the responsibilities of the Conference and within the limitations of the budget authority available to the Conference. The Executive Director is authorized to undertake such activities as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the Conference and to prepare for meetings of the Conference members.

(e) A Managing Director of the Conference will be designated to organize and manage the operation of the Conference and to perform such functions as the Executive Director may assign or delegate, and shall act as Executive Director during the absence or disability of the Executive Director or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Executive Director.

(f)(1) The Executive Director of the Conference shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay then currently paid for level III of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5314).

(2) The Managing Director of the Conference shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of pay then currently paid for GS-18 of the General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332).

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Conference shall specifically review:

(1) the effectiveness of law enforcement at the local, State, and Federal levels to prevent the sale and solicitation of illicit drugs and the need to provide greater coordination of such programs;

(2) the impact of drug abuse upon American education;

(3) the extent to which Federal, State, and local programs of drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment require reorganization or reform in order to better use the available resources and to ensure greater coordination among such programs;

(4) the impact of current laws on efforts to control international and domestic trafficking of illicit drugs;

(5) the extent to which the sanctions in Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291) have been, or should be, used in encouraging foreign states to comply with their international responsibilities respecting controlled substances;

(6) the circumstances contributing to the initiation of illicit drug usage, with particular emphasis on the onset of drug use by youth; and

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(7) the potential approaches and available opportunities for contributing to specific drug free segments of society, such as public transportation, public housing, media, business, workplace, and other areas identified by the Conference.

(b) The Conference shall prepare and transmit a report to the President and the Congress. The report shall include the findings and recommendations of the Conference as well as proposals for any legislative action necessary to implement such recommendations. During the three-year period following the submission of the final report of the Conference, the President will report to the Congress annually on the status and implementation of the findings and recommendations of the Conference.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies, to the extent permitted by law, shall provide the Conference such information with respect to drug abuse law enforcement, interdiction, and health-related drug abuse matters, including research, as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) All Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are authorized to provide such support and assistance as may be necessary to facilitate the planning and administration of the Conference.

(c) Upon request by the Executive Director, the heads of the Executive and military departments are authorized to detail employees to work with the Executive Director in planning and administering the Conference without regard to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3341.

Sec. 4. General. (a) The Executive Director is authorized to procure contractual services as necessary to support the purpose and functions of the Conference and other services, as authorized by title 5 U.S.C. 3109.

(b) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the Administrator of General Services and the Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, on a reimbursable basis, may provide such administrative services as may be required.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 5, 1987.

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